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HALESWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

A N N U A L   R E P O R T S

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SURVEYOR/PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1966

Medical Officer of Health

G.C. FRANKLIN, M.A., M.B., B.Chir.,  
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Surveyor/Public Health Inspector

F.W.Y. BUCKLEY, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.



HALESWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

DR. G. C. FRANKLIN, M.A., M.B.,  
B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,  
D.P.H.

Town Hall,  
Halesworth.

Medical Officer of Health.

To: The Chairman and Members of the  
Halesworth Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1966.

The mid-year population of Halesworth, and the corresponding population in the previous year was estimated by the Registrar-General to be:

1966	-	2,660
1965	-	2,570

This shows an estimated increase of 90 persons.

The natural increase due to excess of births over deaths was 10, the same figure as the previous year.

The total number of live births for 1966 was 41 compared with 40 in the previous year.

Maternal Mortality remained Nil. There were no stillbirths and no infant deaths. There were 31 deaths .

The adjusted Birth rate was 17.8 per 1,000 estimated population, and the adjusted Death rate 11.2 per 1,000 estimated population. The respective figures for England and Wales were 17.7 and 11.7.

Only one confirmed case of Infectious Disease was notified during the year, a case of Scarlet Fever.

Cases on the T.B. Register remained at 9.

I have the honour to be,  
Your obedient Servant,

G.C. FRANKLIN,

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1967.



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# GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres) .....	1,107
Registrar-General's estimate of population (mid-1966).....	2,660
Number of inhabited houses (estimated).....	1,042
Rateable Value.....	£81,784
Product of Penny Rate (estimated).....	£320

	Halesworth Urban District	England & Wales
<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>		
Number.....	41	-
Rate per 1,000 population.....	15.4	17.7 *
<u>ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS</u> per cent of total live births	Nil	-
<u>STILLBIRTHS.</u>		
Number.....	Nil	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths.....	-	15.4 *
<u>TOTAL LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS</u> .....	41	-
<u>INFANT DEATHS</u> (deaths under 1 year).....	Nil	-
<u>INFANT MORTALITY RATES</u>		
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births.....	Nil	19.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births.....	Nil	+
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births.....	Nil	+
<u>NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE</u> (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births).....	Nil	12.9
<u>EARLY. NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE</u> (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births).....	Nil	11.1
<u>PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE</u> (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths).	Nil	26.3
<u>MATERNAL MORTALITY</u> (including abortion)		
Number of deaths.....	Nil	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births.....	Nil	+

\* Estimated.

- Not applicable.

+ Not yet available



# VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS	Male	Female	TOTAL
TOTAL.....	24	17	41
Legitimate.....	21	16	37
Illegitimate .....	3	1	4

STILL BIRTHS	Male	Female	TOTAL
TOTAL.....	Nil	Nil	Nil
Legitimate.....	-	-	-
Illegitimate.....	-	-	-

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE	Male	Female	TOTAL
TOTAL.....	Nil	Nil	Nil
Legitimate.....	-	-	-
Illegitimate.....	-	-	-

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE	Male	Female	TOTAL
TOTAL.....	Nil	Nil	Nil
Legitimate.....	-	-	-
Illegitimate.....	-	-	-

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 WEEK OF AGE	Male	Female	TOTAL
TOTAL.....	Nil	Nil	Nil
Legitimate.....	-	-	-
Illegitimate.....	-	-	-

DEATHS	Male	Female	TOTAL
DEATHS - ALL AGES.....	15	16	31

# R A T E S

	Halesworth Urban District	England & Wales
Adjusted Birth Rate.....	17.8	-
Death rate per 1,000 estimated population.....	11.6	11.7
Adjusted Death rate .....	11.2	-

Comparability Factor (Births) - 1.16  
 " " (Deaths) - .97

## CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS

Sex	Age	Cause of Deaths
-	-	Nil

## CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH	Male	Female	TOTAL
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory.....	1	-	1
2. Tuberculosis, other.....	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease.....	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria.....	-	-	-
5. Whooping cough.....	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections.....	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis.....	-	-	-
8. Measles.....	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases.....	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach.....	-	-	-
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.....	-	-	-
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast.....	-	-	-
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus.....	-	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm.....	2	3	5
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia.....	-	-	-
16. Diabetes.....	-	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system.....	1	4	5
18. Coronary disease, angina.....	2	-	2
19. Hypertension with heart disease.....	-	-	-
20. Other heart disease.....	2	2	4
21. Other circulatory diseases.....	-	1	1
22. Influenza.....	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia.....	1	3	4
Carried forward	9	14	23

CAUSES OF DEATH		Male	Female	TOTAL
Brought forward		9	14	23
24.	Bronchitis.....	3	1	4
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system.....	1	-	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .....	-	-	-
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.....	-	-	-
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis.....	-	-	-
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate.....	-	-	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.....	-	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations.....	-	-	-
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases.....	-	1	1
33.	Motor Vehicle accidents.....	-	-	-
34.	All other accidents.....	1	-	1
35.	Suicide.....	-	-	-
36.	Homicide and operations of war.....	1	-	1
		15	16	31

#### ADJUSTED BIRTH AND DEATH RATE : COMPARABILITY FACTOR

Local birth rates are expressed in terms of population. These populations are estimated by the Registrar-General and comprise persons of all ages, including those who have no influence on the birth rate. These latter do, however, affect the birth rate in that a high proportion of them in a population tends to lower, and a small proportion tends to raise the true rate. The size of this proportion will vary in different areas and, therefore, the elimination or standardization of such a factor will give a truer comparison between areas.

The Registrar-General issues a comparability factor on these lines. Multiplication of the crude birth rate of an area by the comparability factor gives the adjusted birth rate and can be compared with the crude rate for England and Wales.

The comparability factor for deaths is obtained in a similar way to the above. The factors for certain areas, where rapid increase or reduction in the population materially affects its comparison by sex, and age groups, are also adjusted on that account. Death rate area comparability factors are adjusted to take account of the presence of any residential institutions in each area. Birth rate area comparability factors are also adjusted to take account of the presence of sterile populations in institutions for the mentally ill or mentally deficient.



TABLE SHOWING THE MORE IMPORTANT CAUSES OF DEATH, NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES

CAUSE OF DEATH	NO. OF DEATHS		PERCENTAGE	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Diseases of circulatory system....	16	7	53.3	22.5
Vascular lesions of nervous system	1	5	3.3	16.1
Malignant diseases.....	6	5	20.0	16.1
Pneumonia and Bronchitis.....	3	8	10.0	25.8
Influenza.....	-	-	-	-
All other causes.....	4	6	13.3	19.3
TOTAL.....	30	31	99.9	99.8

In 1966 54.7% of all deaths fell under the first three headings.  
The comparable figure for 1965 was 76.6% and for 1964 was 75%

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Population.....	2310	2330	2350	2350	2400	2250	2290	2340	2440	2570	2660
No. of inhabited houses..	745	761	752	768	798	803	837	869	931	977	1042
No. of Live Births.....	38	45	26	37	39	30	36	30	36	40	41
Birth Rate (crude).....	16.5	19.3	11.0	15.7	16.25	13.3	15.7	12.7	14.7	15.56	15.4
No. of Still Births.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Maternal Mortality.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infant Mortality Rate....	0	0	0	0	0	0	27.7	66.6	27.7	0	0
(No. of Deaths).....	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(-)	(-)
No. of Deaths (all ages).	23	25	21	19	26	22	27	34	28	30	31
Death Rate (crude).....	9.9	10.7	8.9	8.0	10.83	9.8	11.7	14.5	11.5	11.67	11.6

Infectious Diseases

Number of all confirmed cases of Infectious and other notifiable  
Diseases notified during the year 1966 according to age and sex

AGE	Scarlet Fever		
	Male	Female	TOTAL
Under 1 .....	-	-	-
1 - .....	-	-	-
2 - .....	-	-	-
3 - .....	-	-	-
4 - .....	-	-	-
5 - 9 .....	1	-	1
10 - 14 .....	-	-	-
15 - 24 .....	-	-	-
25 - 44 .....	-	-	-
45 - 64 .....	-	-	-
65 or over .....	-	-	-
TOTAL .....	1	-	1

1 Male

Diseases notified during the year, classified according to month  
of occurrence

Month	Scarlet Fever
January .....	-
February .....	-
March .....	1
April .....	-
May .....	-
June .....	-
July .....	-
August .....	-
September .....	-
October .....	-
November .....	-
December .....	-
TOTAL .....	1

# TUBERCULOSIS

	Males		Females		TOTAL
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
No. of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1965.....	2	1	6	-	9
No. of cases added during the year.....	-	-	1	-	1
No. of cases removed during the year.....	-	-	1	-	1
No. of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1966.....	2	1	6	-	9

CASES ADDED TO THE REGISTER		CASES REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER	
New notifications.....	1	Recovered.....	1
Inward transfers.....	-	Died.....	-
		Removed to other areas.....	-
TOTAL.....	1	TOTAL.....	1

## CASES ON THE REGISTER, ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX AT 31st DECEMBER, 1966.

AGE GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 5 years.....	-	-	-
5 - 24 years.....	-	-	-
15 - 24 years.....	-	1	1
25 - 44 years.....	1	2	3
45 - 64 years.....	1	2	3
65 years and over.....	1	1	2
Age unknown.....	-	-	-
TOTAL.....	3	6	9

IMMUNISATIONS FOR 1966.

	Primary Course	Booster Dose or Revaccination
Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis/Polio .....	-	-
Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis.....	39	5
Diphtheria/Pertussis.....	-	-
Diphtheria/Tetanus.....	-	-
Diphtheria.....	-	-
Pertussis.....	-	-
Tetanus.....	-	-
Salk Poliomyelitis.....	-	-
Sabin Poliomyelitis.....	41	11
Smallpox.....	19	6



REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR/PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1966

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report for the year 1966.

Water.

Water supply within the Urban District area is under the control of the East Anglian Water Company. With the completion of ring mains to the Town the principal sources of supply are now from the Holton bore and the Walpole bore. I understand that the Artesian bore which was for many years the sole source of supply to the Town, has now been closed down.

13 Bacteriological tests show the water to be very satisfactory for drinking and general purposes.

Number of Houses supplied directly from mains ... ..	993
Number of Shops supplied directly from mains ... ..	29
Number of Offices supplied directly from mains... ..	6
Combined Business and Dwelling premises supplied directly from mains ... ..	43
<hr/>	
Total number of properties supplied with unmetered water ...	1,071
Number of Standpipes ... ..	Nil
Number of hoses ... ..	92
Number of Metered supplies ... ..	36
Number of houses not supplied from main ... ..	2

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

During the year, work of extending the Sewage Works has been continued, and whilst the Works have been operating satisfactorily considerable difficulty has been experienced due to congestion on site, together with the fact that the original works were operating at full capacity. It had been anticipated that the extensions would be completed by the end of the year, but this was not accomplished.

The Works at the moment deal with the sewage from the Town and the villages of Wissett and Holton. Agreement has been made to take additional sewage from an spur main serving Blyford in the area of the Wainford Rural District Council.

A further small reduction in the number of pail closets in the Town has been made and plans have also been accepted for the provision of a sewer in the Bungay Road. The provision of this amenity, when completed, should ensure the discontinuance of the night soil collection during 1967.

A start was made on Sludge burning during the year but as a result of complaints, the work was terminated for a period. In previous Reports, I have emphasized the point that I consider that the question of sludge disposal may soon become almost as big a problem as refuse disposal in certain parts of the Country. It is to be regretted that the hazard is being appreciated more in other countries where the urgency appears to be less and, in consequence, there is an increasing flow of foreign designs being offered for use. One factor which must be borne in mind is that because of the comparatively limited market no real effort appears to have been made to integrate sludge burning into an original design for a smaller Sewage Works. It is fair to suggest that quite apart from the saving in handling and haulage and the potential value of the resultant ash which is consequent upon burning, there appears to be no insuperable objection to the integration of a heat exchange system for use in conjunction with the digestion tanks and drying beds.

#### Public Cleansing.

A weekly collection of household refuse is made by the Council employing two men and one refuse lorry. Disposal is by means of controlled tipping at Mells.

In common with other Authorities it has been found that not only is refuse increasing in bulk and that the number of properties served is increasing but also that a large proportion of the refuse is almost indestructible. An increasing number of firms rely upon disposable containers which cause difficulty in disposal.

Some concern must also be expressed about disposal. For some time now disposal has been carried out by utilising pits made available by local Landowners. These small pits are usually some distance from the Town, and as each pit is filled so it is necessary to go further afield to find tipping space, all of which adds to the cost of haulage and control. It is felt that some workable arrangement could be made to utilise some part of the existing large pits in the area where haulage cost could be considerably reduced and control made easier because of the ready availability of covering materials.

Storm water gullies are emptied by suction using a tanker/trailer. This machine works excellently and is ideal for this purpose in small towns.

Street Cleaning is carried out daily. Machine sweeping is used for part of the work and is proving satisfactory.

#### Rodent Control.

One of the Council's employees who has had the requisite training, is employed part time by the Council as a Rodent Operator.

There is a total of 1,073 premises in the Area comprising private houses, commercial, industrial and educational undertakings. Complaints of rodent infestation are dealt with immediately.

A total of 43 infestations of rats were dealt with during the year.



It must be reported that during the year under review, there appeared to be a considerable increase in the rat population within the Council Area. Whilst control can be established at known centre of infestation, considerable time and effort could be saved if infestation were reported and if individual efforts were made to try to eliminate them. Proprietary baits and poisons are sold which can be used quite safely by responsible people. Rats are becoming an increasing health hazard and are the cause of heavy financial loss throughout the country, it does not seem unreasonable to suggest that this is one situation where the individual might well be asked to "have a go".

#### Disinfestation.

This service is available although calls for its uses have again decreased. During 1966 there appeared to be a large increase in complaints of fly infestation and it is regrettable to report that a large proportion of these were due to lack of care with accumulation of manure. The health hazard of fly infestation has been publicised over many years, and has had some effect. There appears to be a belief that as every precaution is taken in food shops to eliminate flies that it does not matter quite so much if they are in a private house - the real answer is to keep them from the house and, even more essential, keep them away from food.

#### Food Premises.

There are 12 premises registered for the sale of Ice Cream in the area. No Ice Cream is manufactured in the area.

Four premises are registered for the manufacturer of sausages.

91 inspections of food premises were carried out during the year, and on five occasions unsatisfactory conditions were found, these have since been remedied. It should be stated, once again, that co-operation of the occupiers of these premises has been most satisfactory and that in no case has it been necessary to suggest the institution of legal proceedings.

#### Meat Inspection.

There is no slaughterhouse in the Council's area.

It is noticeable that the standard of storage and display in meat marketing within the area is constantly rising and it is felt that with this example before them that the general public should take the example. There are still cases where individuals having bought their meat in clean surroundings do not take the most simple precautions once the meat is within their own house - one example of this is of a case where it was found, in answer to a complaint of smell, that the meat, having been purchased on a Tuesday, the meat had not even been taken out of its wrapping on Thursday. On being questioned about this, the complainant said that she always took the necessary precautions against this by wiping the joint down with vinegar.

#### Housing.

During the year, 69 houses were inspected, 12 were found to be unsatisfactory in some respect. The necessary works to remedy the defects were carried out.

Five houses have been demolished as a result of informal action.

There were two houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made.

Two undertakings were accepted not to re-let unfit houses.

50 new houses were erected by the Local Authority.

48 new houses were erected by private enterprise.

2 families were re-housed from unfit houses.

2 Discretionary Grants and five Standard Grants were made during the year.



FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part 1 of the Act.

1. Inspection for purposes of provisions as to Health.

Premises  (1)	Number on Register  (2)	Number of		
		Inspections  (3)	Written notices  (4)	Occupiers prosecuted  (5)
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	15	Nil	Nil
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.	30	60	Nil	Nil
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	9	16	Nil	Nil
Total	45	91	Nil	Nil

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars  (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found  (2)	Remedied  (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector  (4)	By H.M. Inspector  (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S1)..... Overcrowding (S2).. Unreasonable temp.. (S.3)..... Inadequate ventilation (S4)..... Ineffective drainage of floors (S5) Sanitary Conveniences (S7).... (a) Insufficient... (b) Unsuitable or defective... (c) Not separate for sexes... Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to Outwork).....					

Part VIII of the Act

Sections 133 and 134 - A NIL RETURN

OFFICES SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The Registration of premises under the above Act has been continued and the following Statistics are submitted:-

Offices ... ..	34
Retail Shops ... ..	55
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses..	11
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens.	5
Fuel storage depots ... ..	1
<u>Total number of visits made to Registered Premises...</u>	<u>192</u>

Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplaces:

Offices ... ..	124
Retail Shops ... ..	164
Wholesale departments, Warehouses..	41
Catering establishments open to the public	11
Canteens... ..	6
Fuel storage depots... ..	3
Total ... ..	<u>349</u>
<u>Total Males</u> ... ..	<u>179</u>
<u>Total Females...</u> ... ..	<u>170</u>

I am, Sirs and Madam,  
Your obedient Servant,

F.W.Y. BUCKLEY,  
Surveyor/Public Health Inspector.

